



THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

THE PARALLELISM SPEAKS OUT—THIS HOME RULE BILL IS ACCEPTED ONLY AS A MAKE-SHIFT—THE NINTH CLAUSE UP AGAIN—THE IRISH GERRYMANDER—BIMETALLISM—ELECTIONEERING IN FRANCE—THE SOCIALISTS AT ZURICH—YACHT RACES.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Copyright, 1893, By The Tribune Association.

London, Aug. 12.—If you care for the true interest of this Home Rule business, you will do well now and then to take a look at what goes on in Dublin as well as at Westminster. The Parallelism convention held in Dublin last Wednesday is from this point of view full of instruction, and from any point of view of entertainment. It is true, the Parallelism are, as compared with the Anti-Parallelism, in a minority at Westminster. It is true they have the Irish Roman Catholic priests against them, and are therefore for the present in a minority in Ireland itself. But I apprehend that these nine or ten Parallelism members of Parliament do, nevertheless, express on certain points the true feeling of the whole Nationalist party. They can express it more freely because they run less risk of compromising the English Ministry with the English people, or of putting the Ministers in a minority in the House on some critical vote. They have on more occasions than one taken the lead of the whole Nationalist wing, and forced the Anti-Parallelism to follow them. The stronger section cannot afford to be outbid in violence by the weaker, for they have an Irish public opinion to deal with, animated, as Mr. Dillon said in a moment of frankness, by an unchanging passion of hatred to England. For these and other reasons it is that Mr. Redmond and his associates sometimes fling prudence to the winds and disclose to an admiring public what is really passing in their minds.

They did so at Dublin on Wednesday. They held a convention of delegates from the branches of the National League throughout Ireland, with Mr. John Redmond himself in the chair; and they made speeches and passed resolutions which shatter some of the main pretexts on which Mr. Gladstone recommends his present Home Rule bill to the people of England. The bill, says Mr. Gladstone, although some of its most vital provisions have now become confessedly experimental and temporary, is a final settlement as between England and Ireland. It is not final, say Mr. Redmond and his associates. No measure will be accepted as final which does not embody Mr. Parnell's minimum. What was Mr. Parnell's minimum? An Irish Parliament with full powers over Irish affairs, including the land question, and subject only to the veto of the Crown on the advice of an Irish Executive, itself dependent on the Irish Parliament; with full control, also, of the judges, magistrates and constabulary. Every one of these conditions is absent from Mr. Gladstone's bill.

The convention declares, moreover, against the "degrading and petty restrictions by which the new Dublin Legislature is hampered," and against the reservation to the Imperial Parliament of power over Irish taxes and "over so many other interests of paramount importance in the development of the Irish nation." That is a revolt against all the "safeguards" by which, illusory as they are, Mr. Gladstone seeks to reconcile the English people to the creation of an independent Legislature for Ireland.

They protest with equal vigor against the reduction of the number of Irish representatives at Westminster. They stigmatize the whole Gladstonian scheme as containing little beyond the mere assertion of the principle of Home Rule to commend it to the Irish Nationalists. Finally they solemnly proclaim that no settlement of the national question can be satisfactory so long as a single Irish political prisoner languishes in an English jail. "A political prisoner" is the accepted Irish euphemism for the convicted dynamiter and assassin whom the Home Secretary has, with more than equal solemnity, pledged himself and Mr. Gladstone's government never to let loose.

On all these points, therefore, and for all these various and vital reasons, Mr. Gladstone and the Parallelism are at variance. Their views and their respective positions are contradictory, hostile, totally irreconcilable. If the Anti-Parallelism were equally outspoken it would be found that on many if not on all these points they agreed with the Parallelism.

The two Irish wings agree on one point. They will take what they can get, one wing avowing that they take it as an instalment only, and the other wing maintaining a discreet silence. Thus, it is hoped, may the English public be hoodwinked; and thus is a measure to be offered to Ireland, which one speaker at the Dublin convention still more openly denounced as "an insult and fraud on the Irish people."

Portions of the Home Rule bill have been debated over again this week on the report stage, a stage which Mr. Gladstone handsomely described as intended to give a second opportunity for considering matters decided in Committee. Notable among the points newly discussed is the Ninth Clause, providing for the retention of eighty Irish members at Westminster. Mr. Macartney moved to omit that clause. The motion gave Mr. Gladstone an opportunity of explaining, if he could, why he broke his Manchester pledge, if explanation, if it can be so called, is the old one. The opinion of the country in 1886 and of the House of Commons now had condemned the exclusion of the Irish members. Their exclusion was never a "vital condition" of Home Rule. It was only an "organic detail." Therefore Mr. Gladstone abandoned his original view, and the bill must be adopted the prevailing view. The Home Rule goal had passed in some shape. The Home Rule goal had been reached, even over a pathway strewn with the fragments of principles once professed, and with broken promises.

"I am taunted with having deviated from my original purpose," said Mr. Gladstone. Oh, no! He was taunted with having given at Manchester in 1886, and with having violated in 1893 in the House, a public, emphatic and most solemn pledge that he would not be a party to any measure which would deprive the Irish of their own and at the same time have the English members in London acting and voting in English and Scotch business. That is what he promised the people of England he would not do, and that is what he has now done. The promise is not denied. The breaking of it is not denied. Mr. Macartney made the charge in the House, as Mr. Chamberlain made it before, that this, like other violated obligations, was an obligation of honor. "We intend," said Mr. Gladstone, speaking for himself and his colleagues, "to rest under these impositions." It was said with dignity, and it was all that could be said. The impositions are unhappy true. There was a further imputation that the resolve to break this pledge and to transform the Ninth Clause and to keep the Irish for all purposes was sprung upon the House on July 12, and the new clause forced through the very next day by gag and guilotine. To that no answer was attempted. There is no answer. The new clause was now carried in the House by just forty majority.

The gerrymandering schedule, under which Ireland is to be redistributed in the National Assembly, has been indirectly reaffirmed by a majority of forty-four. A sample of its

operation will be enough. What Mr. Gladstone calls its guiding principle is the unit of 75,000; one member for that number, two for any number over that. Meath, a safe Nationalist county, has 76,000, and gets a second member for its 1,000 extra inhabitants. The Unionists want a Boundary Commission to rectify these arbitrary allotments, under which they will lose at least four members. The question will recur when the schedule is reached, if it ever be reached except under the gag. There are already ominous rumors that the closure will be applied to the report stage next week.

It is certainly, from one point of view, quite time that these debates ended. The strain upon Mr. Gladstone is beginning to tell, and his bearing and language in the House are not what they usually are. He thrice angrily interrupted Mr. Chamberlain on Wednesday in the middle of sentences, and on Thursday flung a whole handful of adjectives at Mr. Balfour, whose speech he described as provocative, exasperating and intended to "poison" the debate. That is not the real Mr. Gladstone.

Referring to the scene in the House of Commons, I called you a fortnight ago as follows: "The attempt has been made to trace the origin of this riot to Mr. Chamberlain. The more unscrupulous of his opponents will tell you he confessed and boasted that he meant to create a disturbance. There is the best authority for saying that is entirely untrue." The word "untrue" was printed in "true," which makes a slight difference in the sense. This correction is an act of bare justice to Mr. Chamberlain. An error of figures must also be corrected. The sum which, according to Mr. Chamberlain, is yearly to be taken out of English pockets to pay for Irish Home Rule, is not, as printed, £180,000, but £1,800,000.

A dress debate on bimetalism occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday, provoked by that eminent bimetallic apostle, Mr. Henry Chaplin. It seems to have been timed with a view to counteracting in some degree the force of Mr. Cleveland's manifesto against the ruinous folly of the Sherman Purchase Act. The degree will not be great. Mr. Chaplin is an enthusiast, but not a high authority on currency. His attack was directed nominally against the Indian Government and against the Imperial Government for forcing, as he said, the Viceroy to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. This brought up Sir William Harcourt with a blunt assertion that the Indian Government itself had recommended this step and had been given a free hand. Sir William in his turn accused Mr. Chaplin of trying to incense the people of India against their rulers, upon which Mr. Balfour drew a vivid sketch of the Chancellor of the Exchequer "plunging about in absurd recriminations." None of these rhetorical exercises advanced appreciably the cause of bimetalism.

Mr. Balfour, unlike the silver Senators in America, is free from all suspicion of selfish motive in his present rather Quixotic enterprise, but he is doing neither himself nor his party any good. England is immovable in her fidelity to the gold standard. There is on such a question neither party feeling nor national feeling. The Unionists will not follow Mr. Balfour into his bimetallic bog. The English do not oppose bimetalism from any other than a purely financial point of view. Mr. Cleveland is supported by the English on this question, and very strongly supported, exactly as he is supported by sound Republicans in America, entirely on a consideration of business interests. Mr. Chaplin's motion came to nothing. There is no sign that bimetalism makes progress, or converts, and not the remotest probability that England will abandon a gold standard. If America means to shoulder the silver burden, she has got to do it alone. There is not a government in Europe that will give her the least help.

The attempt to revive the Panama scandal for electioneering purposes throughout France meets with no great success. M. Arton is once more dragged forward. The Ministers are denounced as his accomplices. M. Clemenceau is again denounced, and there have been very violent and disrespectful scenes at the trial of the Mulatto Norton and Ducret, the latter the Editor of the "Courrier," for the forgery of the documents alleged to have been obtained from the British Embassy. Norton and Ducret have been found guilty, and they get three years and one year respectively, a most just penalty for a very scandalous offence. The Marquis de Mores, whose soundness of mind is perhaps questionable, has reappeared on the surface, and M. Clemenceau thinks it worth while to notice him and to fling a challenge at him in open court, but M. Clemenceau has been badgered till he has lost something of his old coolness of judgment. At present he stands taller than at any time since he became known as an associate of Dr. Herz, and has gone off to the Var to seek a reelection, of which he has a good chance.

It is not pleasant to see ex-Prime Ministers like M. Loubet and M. Ribot taking a hand in these criminations and recriminations. Panama is a dead issue. Its effect upon the coming elections will be slight. No new proofs are forthcoming against anybody, and charges which are based solely upon evil suspicions might be left to refute themselves, or might in any other country than France. The elections will be simply a struggle between different sections, all calling themselves Republican. The Royalists will save, perhaps, half their present number of seats, but they can hardly be said to stand any longer on a Royalist platform.

The Socialist Congress at Zurich is not perhaps a very important body, but it has done two sensible things, turned out the Anarchists and voted by fourteen nationalities to fight against an international strike in the event of war. The Anarchists tried to put their own notions in practice, and there was a skirmish ending in the physical expulsion of the party of violence. Messrs. Liebknecht and Bebel, of Germany; Schmidt, of Austria; Leon, of America; Aveling, of England; and other eminent firebrands are present. Dr. Aveling has made and announced the valuable discovery that capitalists are the "only" enemies of the working classes, but thinks the workmen not strong enough to strike. When they are the capitalist will already have been "blown up to heaven or sent down to hell." Such is the spirit in which the new millennium is advocated.

The Navaho continues her plucky but unlucky career, and was beaten in a tight breeze by the Britannia on Tuesday, and again in similar weather Thursday by the Britannia, Satanita and Calluna. The Britannia was fifteen minutes ahead. Mr. Carroll has denied "The Times's" story that the Navaho was unmanageable in last week's stormy winds, but not that she nearly capsized. This last I believe he does, however, deny elsewhere, and there has been much discussion by him and others in print, but not enough to alter the result of the actual races.

Captain Mason has replied to some questions arising out of certain very foolish and ill-natured attacks in sundry English papers on the alleged omission of the Chicago to observe the usual naval civilities on her arrival in Southampton waters. There was no foundation for the attacks.

G. W. S.

FATAL EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY.
Rome, Aug. 12.—Repeated shocks of earthquake have destroyed half of the town of Mattinata and the Adriatic coast. Several persons were killed and a number injured. The volcano of Stromboli is in violent eruption.

MANY CANDIDATES IN FRANCE.

OVER 2,000 IN THE FIELD FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS.

CLEMENCEAU AND FLOQUET THE CENTRE OF INTEREST—PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF THE NEXT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The candidates who will present themselves for election to the Chamber of Deputies on August 20 number over 2,000. The Chamber consists of 584 Deputies. Many of the candidates are "faddists," and their candidacy is not serious.

The coming elections excite little interest. For the first time during the existence of the Republic there is no question as to the form of Government. Whatever interest there is is centered in M. Clemenceau's contest in the Var and that of M. Floquet in the Eleventh Arrondissement of Paris. M. Clemenceau has good prospects of being returned, but M. Floquet's election is uncertain owing to his connection with the Panama Canal scandal.

A forecast of the composition of the new Chamber places it as follows: Government Republicans and Moderates, 320; Radicals, 80; Socialists, 41; Conservative Republicans, 60; Monarchists and Independents, 80; Scattering, 3.

Premier Dupuy, in a speech to his constituents today, defined the Ministerial programme as including social and labor legislation, measures for the protection of the rights and liberties of associations and the consolidation of the budget. The speech had an Opportunist tone throughout.

The above forecast of the results of the electoral campaign is about the same as that published three days ago by the "Courrier des Etats-Unis," which based its calculations upon the figures furnished by the papers in France. There are, indeed, some 2,000 candidates in the field, and so much the better, because it will afford to every political party and group the opportunity to present its programme; and thus the opinion of the people will be known in regard to these programmes. The results of the voting may not agree with the predictions already made, but it must be granted that the forecasts given in the Paris dispatch are in accordance with the generally recognized calculations.

It is difficult, however, to understand the difference made in the dispatch between the 320 "Government Republicans and Moderates," and the 60 "Conservative Republicans," indicated as forming a special group. The late Chamber of Deputies numbered 300 Republicans belonging to the different factions of the great party; 150 Republicans, including Bonapartists, royalists and Catholics, and 30 Independents.

As to the candidates of M. Floquet, who was President of the Chamber before he was compelled to resign at the breaking out of the Panama scandal, in which he was implicated, and M. Clemenceau, the acknowledged leader of the Radicals before the unearthing of his relations with Cornelius Herz, the alleged secret agent of Germany, they are certainly the most prominent in public attention. Americans may be more directly interested in watching the progress of M. Clemenceau's candidacy, as he has lived for some years in the United States, as did Margis de Mores, his enemy, who has declared that he will go to the Department of War in order to fight against M. Clemenceau's election. Both of these men are well known here, and they have married American women.

In Paris itself there is a candidate in the second section of the Twelfth Arrondissement, M. E. Maréchal, of the Commune, who has also resided in New-York, where he established a commission and exportation firm with his brother, Gustave. M. Maréchal is a Social Revolutionist, who advocates a total revision of the Republican Constitution voted in 1875, with a majority of only one vote, that of M. Wallon, an Orangist. Generals Chazet, ex-Minister of War, and Clemenceau, and Max Afters both served in the ranks of the Union Army during the civil war, and both were members of the last French Chamber.

HURLED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.
SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN WALES.

London, Aug. 12.—A train on the Taff Vale Railway, running to Cardiff from Pont y Ffridd, ran off the track this evening while going rapidly around a curve and rolled over a steep embankment. Seventeen persons were killed and forty wounded. Several carriages were badly smashed.

DR. DEEMS AT DEATH'S DOOR.
THE PREACHER'S ILLNESS SUDDENLY TAKES A NEW FORM.

AFTER SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS, AN ABSCESS FORMS IN HIS STOMACH.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, is lying at the point of death, at the home of his son-in-law, M. J. Verdery, No. 14 West Seventy-sixth-st. Dr. Deems had a severe stroke of paralysis last December, from which he never recovered. A few weeks ago he was attacked by fever, and within the last few days an abscess has developed in his stomach. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock his temperature was higher than ever before at that hour, and his almost immediate death was expected. In the afternoon and evening the fever declined somewhat.

It was impossible to say yesterday whether the abscess had reached its climax. If it should do so, and be harmlessly dissipated, Dr. Deems may temporarily recover, but if it should take an unfavorable turn, death would result almost instantaneously. Mr. Verdery said last night that it was almost hopeless against hope to expect anything except the worst.

A NEW-YORK SCHOOL TEACHER KILLED.

MISS MARY J. COYLE, OF THE MADISON STREET SCHOOL, DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A RUNAWAY AT SUMMIT, N. J.

Miss Mary J. Coyle, who was injured in a runaway accident on Pluckemin Mountain road on Thursday afternoon, died yesterday afternoon, after having been unconscious for eighteen hours. The horse behind which Miss Coyle and two friends were riding took fright and started to run. Miss Coyle became frightened and jumped. She fell on her head on a pile of rough stone. The horse continued to run and the two other women clung to the seat until the buggy struck a post. They retained their hold and were not thrown out by the sudden stoppage. When Miss Coyle was picked up she was bleeding from the ears and mouth. Her skull was fractured. Miss Coyle was thirty-seven years old, lived at No. 24 Fourteenth-st., Brooklyn, and was vice-principal of the Madison Street School, New-York. She was a sister-in-law of Henry Allen, a broker, of No. 55 Broadway.

ASKING THE CARNEGIE CO. FOR WORK.

THE MEN WHO JOINED THE SYMPATHY STRIKE LAST YEAR WANT TO GET BACK.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—The great labor trouble at the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third-st. Carnegie mills, which resulted so disastrously more than a year ago, has terminated. It is reliably reported that an amicable settlement of differences will be effected on Monday next, and the many hundred men who joined in the sympathy strike of 1892 will resume such places as are open to them. It will be remembered that the strike at these mills was begun during the labor conflict at Homestead. The men who were working under Amalgamated Association rules and scale going out through a desire to strengthen their brother workmen at Homestead. The long-continued strike has caused much distress. At a meeting last night it was decided to declare the strike off, and a petition was drawn up to be presented to Carnegie officials asking for a removal of the ban, and that they be permitted to take their old positions in the mills.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE SUE.

BREACH OF PROMISE CHARGED.

MADLINE V. POLLARD ASKS FOR \$50,000 DAMAGES FROM THE CONGRESSMAN.

SHE SAYS SHE MET THE KENTUCKY ORATOR NINE YEARS AGO ON A TRAIN, AND CHARGES HIM WITH BEING THE FATHER OF HER CHILDREN.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Aug. 12.—Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the "silver-tongued" and "silver-haired" orator, has been made the defendant in a \$50,000 damage suit for breach of promise brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Miss Madeline V. Pollard. The papers in the suit were filed today by J. M. Wilson and Calderon Carlisle, two of the leading attorneys of this city, and the declarations made by the plaintiff are highly sensational.

Miss Pollard says that in April, 1884, when she was seventeen years old and a student at Wesleyan Female Seminary, at Cincinnati, she was met on the train traveling from school to Frankfort, Ky., where she had been called on account of the grave illness of her sister, by W. C. P. Breckinridge, who made her acquaintance on the plea of his knowing her family, that she was flattered by his attentions, knowing who he was and regarding him as a very prominent man, and that on the 31 of August, 1884, he came to see her at the seminary and got permission of the president to have her dine with him; that by artifice and protestations of affection he attempted to take advantage of her youth and inexperience and to gain her affection, and later in the same month he accomplished her seduction. She says that he then got her completely under his control, and that she bore a child to him. The allegations filed go at great length into the relations which existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Breckinridge, as she charges, until recently.

She alleges that she bore two children to him, and that after their deaths he came to Washington. After the death of his wife he induced her to continue their relations, and promised to marry her as soon as it would be proper for him to do so, in a sufficient time after the death of his wife. It is alleged that he solemnly promised that there should be a secret marriage on May 31, 1893, and that the marriage should take place in the city of New-York, but after that, on the plea of her condition, the time appointed for the marriage was postponed until December or January. She alleges that on July 18 Mr. Breckinridge "wrongfully and injuriously" married another woman, Mrs. Louisa Wing, who was then a resident of the city of St. Louis.

It is not known what defense Mr. Breckinridge will set up against these allegations. Miss Pollard, it is said, was for a time during the last Administration a clerk in one of the departments here, and was removed for remarking publicly, when General W. T. Sherman's death was announced: "Well, the Devil has simply got his own."

Colonel Breckinridge today was in Philadelphia witnessing the ceremonies of the launch of the cruiser Minneapolis. He accompanied the party of distinguished persons which went from Washington, and which included Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert and a number of prominent Senators, Representatives and naval officers. He seemed in excellent spirits throughout the trip and spent most of the homeward journey in conversation with Secretary Herbert. When the train arrived in the Pennsylvania station in this city he was met by his fellow-travelers to the carriage entrance where they entered a vehicle and were driven to the Colman Hotel.

None of the party on the train, not even Colonel Breckinridge, knew that the suit had been entered when the train arrived in Washington, but at the hotel a friend met the Kentucky Congressman and told him of it. Colonel Breckinridge did not seem to be perturbed and he and Mrs. Breckinridge went into the public dining-room and had dinner. On leaving the dining-room they were met by a very nervous attaché of the marshal's office who served the papers on the defendant. Colonel Breckinridge showed the papers to his wife as they were entering the elevator and neither appeared disturbed.

A few minutes later Colonel Breckinridge was seen in his room. He betrayed no signs of nervousness and was as coolly in his demeanor as ever. In response to a request for a statement in reply to the charges made by Miss Pollard, Colonel Breckinridge said:

"I have been in the city only a few minutes and have not had time to examine the papers in this case. I can only say at this time, however, that I have had a chance to know the extent of the allegations made, that I hope my friends will believe that these charges are the result of untruthfulness, vexation and perhaps of intention to blackmail, and I ask that they suspend judgment until a full hearing shall have shown all that is in them. I do not care to say anything further until I have had an opportunity to consult with attorneys and thoroughly examine the allegations."

A HORROR OF THE SEA.

DETAILS OF THE BURNING OF THE SAN JUAN.

FLAMES AND SHARKS DEVOUR 181 HUMAN BEINGS—TITULUS SEEN ON AN ILL-FATED VESSEL.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer San Juan off the Golden Coast were received here today. The Spanish steamer, Juan del Fuca, for Manila with a full crew, and all the cargo that could be saved, was discovered off the coast of California. The vessel was seen on the 11th inst. It soon spread in 1,000 tons of petroleum, and all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. Two lifeboats were destroyed by the flames and the others were capsized by the Chinese, made short work of these, and in this manner the second engineer, quartermaster, steward and second officer lost their lives, or the fire being discovered almost all the Chinese ran to the rigging and other high places, the officers and crew there were 253 people on board, and the sharks and flames made havoc of 181. The San Juan was towed into Manila still on fire.

The Chinese huddled together and filled the air with their moans. The fore and aft parts of the burning vessel were full of people imploring assistance and the central portion of the vessel was like the center of a volcano. The sharks came in droves and hundreds of them could be seen around the blazing steamer. A fireman succeeded in reaching one of the overturned boats and righting her. He then went to the others and managed to get two more of them on an even keel. They were all kept at a distance by the gunners. In this way ninety-eight persons escaped and reached shore after sixteen hours of hard rowing. They at once telegraphed for assistance, and the steamer San Antonio was sent out. The vessel increased in intensity the poor wretches dived on the deck and into the fire, others jumped overboard and were devoured by sharks. Those who reached one of the boats fled to it in excess and the sharks leaped into the air to catch their prey. The panic was fearful.

The Chinese huddled together and filled the air with their moans. The fore and aft parts of the burning vessel were full of people imploring assistance and the central portion of the vessel was like the center of a volcano. The sharks came in droves and hundreds of them could be seen around the blazing steamer. A fireman succeeded in reaching one of the overturned boats and righting her. He then went to the others and managed to get two more of them on an even keel. They were all kept at a distance by the gunners. In this way ninety-eight persons escaped and reached shore after sixteen hours of hard rowing. They at once telegraphed for assistance, and the steamer San Antonio was sent out. The vessel increased in intensity the poor wretches dived on the deck and into the fire, others jumped overboard and were devoured by sharks. Those who reached one of the boats fled to it in excess and the sharks leaped into the air to catch their prey. The panic was fearful.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

YELLOW FEVER IN GEORGIA.

A CASE OF THE SCOURGE IN THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN W. BRANHAM, WHO HAD BEEN SENT THERE TO ENFORCE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, WAS THE VICTIM.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The startling news comes by telegraph from Brunswick, Ga., to Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, that yellow fever has appeared in that city, and that its first victim is the man who was sent there to guard against the scourge. All information concerning the matter known to Dr. Wyman is contained in the following telegram received by him to-night from Brunswick: Surgeon Branham, detailed to enforce quarantine regulations at this port, is very ill in this city at his private residence. Local physicians say he has yellow fever. People greatly alarmed. DEVEAUX, Collector.

Assistant Surgeon L. Branham has yellow fever. Prescriptions are being taken. Can you send us Carter? J. A. DUKESWOOD, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Another telegram dated Savannah, Ga., reads as follows: Dr. Wyman, Acting Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Branham, who had been called on account of the grave illness of his sister, by W. C. P. Breckinridge, who made her acquaintance on the plea of his knowing her family, that she was flattered by his attentions, knowing who he was and regarding him as a very prominent man, and that on the 31 of August, 1884, he came to see her at the seminary and got permission of the president to have her dine with him; that by artifice and protestations of affection he attempted to take advantage of her youth and inexperience and to gain her affection, and later in the same month he accomplished her seduction. She says that he then got her completely under his control, and that she bore a child to him. The allegations filed go at great length into the relations which existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Breckinridge, as she charges, until recently.

She alleges that she bore two children to him, and that after their deaths he came to Washington. After the death of his wife he induced her to continue their relations, and promised to marry her as soon as it would be proper for him to do so, in a sufficient time after the death of his wife. It is alleged that he solemnly promised that there should be a secret marriage on May 31, 1893, and that the marriage should take place in the city of New-York, but after that, on the plea of her condition, the time appointed for the marriage was postponed until December or January. She alleges that on July 18 Mr. Breckinridge "wrongfully and injuriously" married another woman, Mrs. Louisa Wing, who was then a resident of the city of St. Louis.

It is not known what defense Mr. Breckinridge will set up against these allegations. Miss Pollard, it is said, was for a time during the last Administration a clerk in one of the departments here, and was removed for remarking publicly, when General W. T. Sherman's death was announced: "Well, the Devil has simply got his own."

Colonel Breckinridge today was in Philadelphia witnessing the ceremonies of the launch of the cruiser Minneapolis. He accompanied the party of distinguished persons which went from Washington, and which included Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert and a number of prominent Senators, Representatives and naval officers. He seemed in excellent spirits throughout the trip and spent most of the homeward journey in conversation with Secretary Herbert. When the train arrived in the Pennsylvania station in this city he was met by his fellow-travelers to the carriage entrance where they entered a vehicle and were driven to the Colman Hotel.

None of the party on the train, not even Colonel Breckinridge, knew that the suit had been entered when the train arrived in Washington, but at the hotel a friend met the Kentucky Congressman and told him of it. Colonel Breckinridge did not seem to be perturbed and he and Mrs. Breckinridge went into the public dining-room and had dinner. On leaving the dining-room they were met by a very nervous attaché of the marshal's office who served the papers on the defendant. Colonel Breckinridge showed the papers to his wife as they were entering the elevator and neither appeared disturbed.

A few minutes later Colonel Breckinridge was seen in his room. He betrayed no signs of nervousness and was as coolly in his demeanor as ever. In response to a request for a statement in reply to the charges made by Miss Pollard, Colonel Breckinridge said:

"I have been in the city only a few minutes and have not had time to examine the papers in this case. I can only say at this time, however, that I have had a chance to know the extent of the allegations made, that I hope my friends will believe that these charges are the result of untruthfulness, vexation and perhaps of intention to blackmail, and I ask that they suspend judgment until a full hearing shall have shown all that is in them. I do not care to say anything further until I have had an opportunity to consult with attorneys and thoroughly examine the allegations."

A HORROR OF THE SEA.
DETAILS OF THE BURNING OF THE SAN JUAN.

FLAMES AND SHARKS DEVOUR 181 HUMAN BEINGS—TITULUS SEEN ON AN ILL-FATED VESSEL.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer San Juan off the Golden Coast were received here today. The Spanish steamer, Juan del Fuca, for Manila with a full crew, and all the cargo that could be saved, was discovered off the coast of California. The vessel was seen on the 11th inst. It soon spread in 1,000 tons of petroleum, and all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. Two lifeboats were destroyed by the flames and the others were capsized by the Chinese, made short work of these, and in this manner the second engineer, quartermaster, steward and second officer lost their lives, or the fire being discovered almost all the Chinese ran to the rigging and other high places, the officers and crew there were 253 people on board, and the sharks and flames made havoc of 181. The San Juan was towed into Manila still on fire.

The Chinese huddled together and filled the air with their moans. The fore and aft parts of the burning vessel were full of people imploring assistance and the central portion of the vessel was like the center of a volcano. The sharks came in droves and hundreds of them could be seen around the blazing steamer. A fireman succeeded in reaching one of the overturned boats and righting her. He then went to the others and managed to get two more of them on an even keel. They were all kept at a distance by the gunners. In this way ninety-eight persons escaped and reached shore after sixteen hours of hard rowing. They at once telegraphed for assistance, and the steamer San Antonio was sent out. The vessel increased in intensity the poor wretches dived on the deck and into the fire, others jumped overboard and were devoured by sharks. Those who reached one of the boats fled to it in excess and the sharks leaped into the air to catch their prey. The panic was fearful.

The Chinese huddled together and filled the air with their moans. The fore and aft parts of the burning vessel were full of people imploring assistance and the central portion of the vessel was like the center of a volcano. The sharks came in droves and hundreds of them could be seen around the blazing steamer. A fireman succeeded in reaching one of the overturned boats and righting her. He then went to the others and managed to get two more of them on an even keel. They were all kept at a distance by the gunners. In this way ninety-eight persons escaped and reached shore after sixteen hours of hard rowing. They at once telegraphed for assistance, and the steamer San Antonio was sent out. The vessel increased in intensity the poor wretches dived on the deck and into the fire, others jumped overboard and were devoured by sharks. Those who reached one of the boats fled to it in excess and the sharks leaped into the air to catch their prey. The panic was fearful.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were based on the prospective school funds. The reduction is in return from taxes levied by the assessors's reports will have a serious effect on the schools of the state.

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.—The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows a falling off of \$12,0